

"Hands across the sea"

CANADA'S CHALLENGE

By

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First Vice-Chairman Winnipeg Labour Party.

The Story of
Prohibition
in Canada.



*Viewed from all Sides
and
Looked at from all Angles
Prohibition Succeeds*

*Yours Dryly,
W. D. Bayley*

MESSAGE FROM CANADIAN CITIZENS.

This meeting of representative citizens records its conviction that Prohibition has resulted in a marked advancement in the physical, economic, and moral welfare of the people of this Province, and we desire to convey, through Mr. W. D. Bayley, our greetings to the peoples of New Zealand and the sister Commonwealths under the Southern Cross, with the hope that they, too, may confer like benefits upon themselves.

RB 134-555



:: :: THE :: ::

Verdict

Canadian Judges Pronounce On Prohibition—

His Honour, T. G. MATHERS, Chief Justice of Manitoba, writing June 20, 1918, says:

The benefits of Prohibition in this Province have been most marked. While liquor was freely sold, a very large proportion of the criminal cases were for the infliction of personal injuries, such as wounding, stabbing and murders, committed during a drunken brawl, or while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. Since Prohibition, there has been a very large diminution in the number of wounding cases.

D. F. McWATT, Esq., County Judge, Sarnia, Ont., wrote on June 14, 1918:—

"Prohibition has been a thorough success. In every municipality drunkenness has almost been cut out. Our Police Magistrate tells me there have been no drunks, practically, since the 1st of May. From personal observation I know that the above is correct. Merchants are better paid; wives and children are better looked after; the mortgage on the house is being cleared; the man is a steady worker.

A friend pointed out to me a man and said he was never sober. His wife and children were in a naked, starved condition. Since Prohibition, only a month away, he had straightened up, was working, making big wages, and his home is a heaven instead of a hell. I have no doubt there are thousands of such cases that could be found in the Province.

Many other Judges express similar opinions

VOTE OUT CRIME-BREEDING LIQUOR.

CANADA'S

CHALLENGE

**8,000,000 People without a Bar.
Results All Good.
Evil Predictions Fail.**

It has been given to different parts of the British Empire, as well as to different parts of the world, to experiment along new lines, and to give to the rest of humanity the benefit of their experience. Canada has taken a leading place in finding a final and successful solution of the liquor question. For fifty years the local option movement has brought more and more areas under Prohibition, which, while effecting splendid results, has always been hampered by the proximity of "wet" areas. Teaching in the public schools on the physiological effects of alcohol has resulted in a generation of people arising who are aware, from a scientific standpoint, of the harm caused by alcoholic drinking. The temperance organisations have embraced all branches of churches, as well as labor organisations, farmers' associations, and other recognised bodies of citizens. Province after province, by provincial measures, extended the local option principle to cover their entire area, and in the lurid light which the war shed on the evils of intemperance, the whole Dominion has finally banished the liquor traffic. On May 1, 1919, when the last part of Quebec goes "dry," there will not be a single bar-room in the whole of Canada—a territory which is larger than that of Europe, and whose natural resources are as yet only dreamed of by its citizens.

Parliamentarians Praise Prohibition.

**Canada's Lawmakers Pronounce
It "The Best Enactment Ever."**

Hon. J. R. BOYLE,
Minister of Education,
Alberta.

(June 22, 1918.)

"The results have exceeded the most sanguine expectations. It is an exceedingly rare thing to see any person on the streets the worse for liquor. It has resulted in many families now being well provided for who formerly were on the verge of starvation. It has brought about a considerable improvement in business.

"If a vote were taken tomorrow on Prohibition it would be carried affirmatively by twice as large a majority as formerly. It would carry easily by 75 per cent."

F. J. DIXON, M.P.,
Independent Member
of the
Manitoba Legislature.

(June 21, 1918.)

"The benefits have exceeded my expectations. A number of our jails have been closed for lack of patrons. Previously when I came home to Winnipeg, I was nearly always shocked by meeting a number of drunken men reeling on the main street, and sometimes women. Now I can walk the streets without meeting a single drunk.

"During a recent strike, although there were over 17,000 workers involved, there was not a single case of violence or disorder."

**Confer Like Benefits
On This Country!**

EVERYBODY SATISFIED.—The most spectacular thing about the advent of Prohibition has been the lack of anything spectacular. The bar-room passed out as quietly as a babe drops to sleep, and to-day an agitation to restore the license system would receive about as much consideration as a proposal to re-establish black slavery. The drunkards are reformed, and are thankful. The moderate drinkers have discovered it was only a habit, and declare that they would not take the responsibility of re-establishing the evils of the bar-room, merely for the sake of gratifying their personal taste for alcohol. The Prohibitionists are relieved that the long struggle at last is ended, and that they can give their attention to more constructive measures of social progress.

THE CHALLENGE.—British peoples—whether in the Homeland or under the Southern Cross—are the same in blood, in instinct, in political traditions, in their love of liberty, and in the methods by which they conduct the business of life. Likewise alcohol has the same physical effects, and brings the same trail of inefficiency, sorrow, and degradation, whether it be drunk north of the 49th parallel in America or in the islands of the Southern Seas. **THEREFORE, WHAT PROHIBITION HAS DONE IN CANADA IT WILL DO IN N.Z. AND AUSTRALIA.** Canada's challenge is not that Canadians are boasting of any superiority, but the challenge of Canada is that the citizens of N.Z. now know from indisputable evidence that Prohibition succeeds. They therefore have a responsibility on their shoulders, which former generations did not have, and if they vote for a continuance of the liquor trade, they will suffer a double condemnation, for having sinned against the light.

WHAT EX-DRINKERS DO

WHEN PROHIBITION COMES.

BUY A HOME.

GO HOME SOBER.

GLAD IT IS GONE.

J. G. MURRAY, M.P.,

New Brunswick.

(15/6/19.)

"The man who formerly paid rent, or promised to pay it if he had any money left after paying his booze bill, has saved his money, and bought his home; he may not have it paid for, but he's getting there."

"I have spoken to old and hard drinkers, who say, when they know and are absolutely sure that they cannot get a drink, that they are glad it is gone."

POLICE MAGISTRATE

of Regina, Sask.

(12/6/18.)

"Men who have been accustomed to indulging in intoxicating liquors have stated to me their warm approval of the measure. They would not under any circumstances fail to support it were it again before 'he people.'"

Jos. H. HAM, M.P.,

Brantford, Ontario.

(24/6/19.)

CHIEF OF POLICE,

Swift Current, Sask.

(12/6/18|)

"Men who abused liquor in every way and made their homes a hell on earth and had to be interdicted from the use of intoxicating liquor, are now sober, and I hear very little trouble from the relatives regarding such individuals."

**TURN DOWN YOUR GLASS FOR THE SAKE
OF THE HOME. VOTE FOR PROHIBITION.**

HOW IT HAPPENED.

At the outbreak of the war only one of the nine Canadian Provinces (Prince Edward Island) was under Prohibition. Now eight are dry, and the ninth comes into line on May 1, 1919.

Saskatchewan led the way in 1915 by abolishing all licenses and opening a small number of Government Bottle Shops. This experiment in State Operation was wiped out by a 5 to 1 verdict of the people in 1916.

Alberta and Manitoba carried Prohibition Referendums in 1915 and 1916, by huge majorities.

Ontario's Government, seeing the uselessness of a referendum which could only have one result, enacted Prohibition, providing for a popular vote after the war on the continuance of the No-License policy.

British Columbia was the last stronghold of the Liquor Trade. A Prohibition majority was secured in September, 1916, but the agents of the Liquor Trade set about securing a fraudulent result from the soldiers' vote. By voting dead soldiers, absentees, and non-existent men by the thousands, they apparently succeeded in saving their Trade. But a Government Commission exposed the frauds, a Prohibition came into force.

New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec have all adopted Prohibition by legislative enactment.

The Dominion Government strengthened the Provincial Acts by protecting the Dry Provinces from the Liquor Trade in other Provinces or States.

AN UNACCEPTED CHALLENGE.

In order to make assurance doubly sure, the writer published the following challenge in the papers of his city, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Not a soli-

A Dwindling Congregation.

PROHIBITION GREATLY DECREASED
ONE MINISTER'S CONGREGATION.

BEFORE



AFTER



Before Prohibition, Manitoba had five overcrowded gaols. Two years of "No License" have passed. Now there are only three gaols and they are half empty. Other Canadian Provinces have had the same experience.

Rev. Walter M. Loucke, Rector of All Saints' Church, Winnipeg, says (June 18, 1918):

"As Chaplain to the Jail, I have been brought into close contact with the authorities and also the prisoners, both male and female. The opinion of the former agrees with the testimony of the latter—that, in the vast majority of instances, the use, and abuse, of intoxicants is, directly or indirectly, responsible for crime and criminals.

"My congregation at the Provincial Jail on Sundays used to be from 80 to 90 males and from 20 to 30 females. Since Prohibition the numbers have fallen, until now I have from 25 to 35 men and from 6 to 10 women.

EMPTY JAILS BY VOTING DRY.

tary citizen of either the city of Winnipeg or of the province of Manitoba took it up. However a good deal of merriment was caused by the very idea of anyone disputing the statements made. If silence gives consent, then these statements are unanimously endorsed by the people of Manitoba, 500,000 in number. A multitude of testimonials, some of them reproduced on other pages, corroborate every word of my assertions.

To the Citizens of Winnipeg and of Manitoba,—

Having received an unsolicited invitation to spend a year in New Zealand and Australia, campaigning on behalf of the Prohibition movement there, I intend to leave for the Antipodes about the end of June.

I shall repeat there the following statements as I made them in Great Britain last year:—

1. Prohibition is a great success. Its advent was marked in every Province by an immediate and startling decrease in police court business followed by the closing of jails and the reduction of police forces.

2. Retail merchants report immediate increases in cash sales, especially in articles of clothing for women and children.

3. Savings deposits in banks swelled at once with the enforcement of prohibitory legislation.

4. Employers of large numbers of men find efficiency and regularity measurably increased, while Labor officials find the activities of organised Labor more effective, especially during strikes.

5. Any proposal to return to the old license law would be defeated ten to one at the polls.

6. The great majority of electors are favorable to more stringent measures still, and would strenuously oppose any move to issue licenses for light wines and beers.



'Bobby Knows'

**POLICE CHIEFS
LIKE PROHIBITION**

CHIEF HERSEY,

Cranbrook, B.C.

Once Sceptical, now

Ardent Prohibitionist.

"The results are most gratifying; it is a great pleasure to see men once practically dipsomaniacs, leading a different life, dressed more respectably, taking their wives and children shopping and to picture shows, etc., which they never dreamt of before the advent of Prohibition."

"Conditions generally have been improved. Hotel accommodation has improved.

"Cases of assault and disorderly conduct have vanished from the Police Court.

"At one time I was somewhat sceptical about Prohibition, but now I wish to go on record as an ardent Prohibitionist."

CHIEF PALMER,

Esquimalt, B.C.

(24/6/18.)

**Obey the Policeman's Directions
and Strike out the Top Line !!**

7. Many homes have been redeemed from poverty and dishonor by the closing of the bars.

FURTHER, I CHALLENGE ANY CHAMPION OF THE OLD LICENSE SYSTEM TO OPPOSE ANY OF THE ABOVE STATEMENTS OR TO SUPPORT STATEMENTS AGAINST PROHIBITION BEFORE A WINNIPEG AUDIENCE IN DEBATE WITH A SPEAKER SELECTED BY THE SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL.

Magic Dates

The month of June, 1916, was a remarkable one in the Police Court records of the city of Winnipeg (population, 250,000). While Monday morning's docket usually contained over 100 cases, yet on the second Monday of June not a solitary police cell in any of the three police stations was occupied. Inquiry showed that during this month drunkenness decreased in the city 80 per cent., and all police court business over 50 per cent. June 1 was indeed a magic date in the city of Winnipeg.

Leaving Winnipeg late in June, I travelled westward, visiting the city of Calgary. Drunken men were very evident in the streets, and no decrease in crime had been noticed. Evidently something had happened in Manitoba that had not happened in Alberta. My journey took me over the mountains into the great Province of B.C., and still I found no trace of the phenomenon that had occurred in Winnipeg. However, a jaunt down to Seattle, the great American city in the State of Washington, revealed the fact that a similar experience of reduced police business had struck that

C. A. C. Fraser, Police Magistrate, of Brandon,
Man., June 3, 1918:

"The beneficial effects of Prohibition have been revolutionary. The results have been so satisfactory that I do not know any reputable citizens who would even think of going back to the old order of things."

WOMAN MAGISTRATE

Finds Prohibition Helps Home Life

Alice J. Jamieson is a Police Magistrate in Calgary, Alberta. She testifies, June 15, 1918, as follows:

Magistrates, both Men and Women, Endorse Prohibition.

"My experience in Juvenile Court work shows that since Prohibition, crime has been eliminated to a considerable degree: children have not been so neglected as before.

In the "Women's Court" I notice the same change—less crime—as drink was the cause of downfall in many instances.

"The home life of many men and women has changed to such an extent that they now marvel why they ever gave way to the curse. In my no mean limited opportunity to give an opinion, I say, 'Prohibition for all time to come.'"

Chas Taylor, P.M., of Drumbo, Ont., June 17,

"Drunkenness, rowdying, and disorder have disappeared, and two of our constables have left; no reports to return to the Government for two years. The license system has gone for all time. The only drawback is it puts constables, jails, judges, and even P.M.'s out of business, to such an extent that there are jails for sale and officials must seek another job."

city, but their magic date was not June 1, but January 1.

Late in July, I left Vancouver on my long journey to France, and passed through Calgary again. I found everybody talking about empty police cells, streets free from drunken men, and the whole moral atmosphere of the town better. I inquired when the wave had hit them, and they said that July 1 had proved to be their Magic Date.

I laid over a day in the Queen City of Canada, Toronto, with its half million people. I could learn of no great change in the police business of that city, but it was suggested to me that some citizens expected a change about September 16. I arranged with a friend to cable me at the end of September, reporting what happened. Sure enough, along came a cable, saying: "Drunkenness in Toronto reduced in the last two weeks of September by 70 per cent."

Now, what was the cause of these revolutionary changes in the moral life of these cities? If it was commercial depression, why did some western cities experience the change sooner than Toronto? But the most casual observer knows that the secret of these wonderful improvements was that on JUNE 1 in Manitoba; on JULY 1 in Calgary; on JANUARY 1 in Seattle; and on SEPTEMBER 16 in Toronto, it became legally impossible to buy alcoholic beverages; in other words, PROHIBITION HAD COME.

The day that the nation banishes the liquor traffic is indeed A MAGIC DATE. It ushers in a new era of business prosperity, of increased political purity, of redeemed homes, of happier wives and better fed children. And yet it is wrong to call it A MAGIC DATE, for there is nothing of magic in it; it is simply the result of a people using their commonsense; having learned that alcohol is evil, they have decided to quit it.



Scrub - women Scarce.

**PROHIBITION KEEPS
MOTHERS
IN THE HOMES.**

**A. O. Rose, B.A., Supt. of "All People's Mission,
Winnipeg, June 20, 1918:—**

"Men thought they could not do without it. Since Prohibition a wonderful change has arisen. The men who let their children go in rags and sent their wives out to work, are now buying their own homes. Never have there been so few women available for work. They say, 'My husband, he work and no drink, and I stay home.'"

**J. H. FALK, Secretary of
the Social Welfare Com-
mission of Winnipeg,
writes (19/6/18):—**

"Since June, 1916, we have no longer used the classification 'intemperance' **AS ONE OF THE CAUSES OF DESTITUTION.** We no longer keep a separate report of homeless men cases, as there is practically no need for it."

**MISS BEVERIDGE, Supt.
of District Nurses, Winni-
peg, declares (24/6/18):—**

"Abject poverty is much less. Comparatively few children suffer from lack of food and clothing; many a mother has testified to the improved conditions in the home since the father brought home his earnings."

The above three are in the front rank of social workers in Winnipeg (pop., 250,000). **THEY KNOW.**

Prohibition Lessens Poverty

Liberty

In 1916 I received a telegram:—

“Would you go to England?”

Would I go to England? For years I had taught children about that “Tight Little Island,” which had been the scene of so many struggles for liberty: the land of the Magna Charta, Simon de Montfort, Jack Cade and Wat Tyler, Pym and Hampden, Wilberforce, Wilkes, and the Pankhursts. My answer was, “Sure.”

On an August Saturday afternoon the fog lifted, and my eyes rested on the Southern Coast of England. In an hour my feet would be resting on the liberty-loving soil of Old England. So I thought. But in an hour's time John Bull came alongside, in a small tug, and told us that we were not to land till next morning at 9 a.m. I shouted over the side: “I thought this was a land of liberty, and you won't let me land when I want to.” But John Bull replied: “Young man, your liberty to land in England just when you like has to be laid to one side because of the national peril due to German spies.”



Next morning we left the ship at 9 a.m., but, alas; instead of “landing on the soil,” they confined us in a “cattle shed” for four hours. Then John Bull opened all my grips, tossed all my papers about and relieved me of my wife's letters. I said a bit crustily:

J. S. GORDON, Supt. of Schools:—

"Prohibition has done much for our children. They get the necessities of life now in homes where the money formerly went over the bar."

R. S. SPARLING, Principal of a Vancouver School:—

"I notice a great improvement in condition of school children whose parents had been given to drink, and show evidence of better food and care generally; better nourished."



A Boon for Children

Prohibition Spells More Food :: :: and Better Clothing :: ::

W. J. SISLER, Principal of a Winnipeg School, writes, June 22, 1918:—

"Children are now much better clothed and better fed than before Prohibition. Deposits in the school's Savings Bank during the past year have averaged over \$70.00 per week, which is the highest in the history of the school, exceeding the best previous record by about \$15 per week."

A. M. SCOTT, Supt. of Schools, Calgary, Alta.:—

"It has added comforts to many families, increased attendance at school, and banished drunkenness from our city."

W. K. DENIKE, Principal of a Winnipeg, Man., School:—

"The children show a marked improvement in nutrition, cleanliness, clothing, and general happiness. The dollars that went for liquor go for food."

“I thought I was coming to a land of liberty, and you have taken away my letters.” But John Bull replied:

“Young man, in times of national danger, your liberty to bring into England just what letters you like has to be laid to one side.”

At last we got on board a train, and I said to the stranger next me:

“How goes the war?” But he pointed to a little notice pasted on the wall of the compartment, which read:

DON'T TALK ABOUT
THE WAR.

I exclaimed: “I thought England was a land of liberty of speech.” But he retorted: “In face of a national menace, your liberty to chatter when you like has to be laid to one side.”



The sun went down, and I gazed out on the matchless beauty of the hills of Southern England; the moon shone brightly, but as I was enjoying the scene, John Bull, in the trainman's uniform, shouted: “Pull down that blind!” “Oh, come off,” I said; “surely I can look at this land of liberty?” But he replied:

“When the whole of this train is jeopardised by the lights shining out and revealing our whereabouts to the Zeppelins overhead, your liberty to look out of the window has to be laid on one side.”

Next morning I stood in Charing Cross, and saw going by a company of men in civilian clothes, but under military escort, women with babies in their

Were “Wets”

Canadian Business Men who drank Gladly Testify for No-License

An Emerson, Man., Merchant says:—

“ I have been somewhat of an old rounder myself for over thirty years, but voted Prohibition, thinking it my duty to the country, and find it has been a great benefit to me personally. Others of my kind express themselves almost unanimously in favor of keeping it up.”

A Merchant of Steep Rock, Man., writes:

“I used to take more than was good for me, and was affected thereby in health, wealth, and happiness. Since giving up intoxicants, I now enjoy improved health, all the money I need, and am a happier man.”

A Business Man of Winnipeg writes a long letter full of gratitude for Prohibition. He says in part:

“I was, before Prohibition in Manitoba, a very heavy drinker, and could have held a good position. Although not actually cruel, I neglected my wife and family; now it is different.”

VOTE OUT THE BAR!!

arms and kiddies toddling at their skirts trying to keep up with the procession. I turned to John Bull. "Who are these?"

He said: "These men have been called up."

"What does that mean?" I inquired.

"Why," he said, "they are to-day's conscripts."

"What!" I exclaimed. "Conscription in England, this land of liberty?"

"Young man," said he, "in face of national peril, with an enemy at our gates, a man's liberty even to his life has to be laid to one side."

That night I wandered up and down the Strand and Piccadilly, and watched the crowds filing into the English pubs., and I said to John Bull:

"We have shut all those things up in Canada and kicked John Barleycorn out of the land."

"What!" he said, "and interfere with the people's liberty?"

But I replied: "JOHN BULL, IN THE FACE OF A NATIONAL PERIL OF HUNGER TO THE CHILDREN OF THESE ISLANDS, AND THE NATIONAL MENACE CREATED BY INEFFICIENCY RESULTING FROM DRUNKENNESS, THE PEOPLE'S LIBERTY TO GUZZLE BEER HAS TO BE LAID TO ONE SIDE."

And in the face of the national menace to the purity of our political life, the menace to the well-being and health of our unborn children; in the face of the menace to home happiness and to women's security, again I declare that some people's liberty to make profits out of the sale of liquor or to gratify an unnatural taste has to be laid to one side.

DOCTORS AND DRINK.

MANITOBA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

"That in the opinion of the members of the Manitoba Medical Association, at its annual meeting held in Winnipeg on June 21, 1918, the enforcement of Prohibition has resulted in the physical, moral, and economic betterment of the people of the Province."

Dr. J. N. HUTCHINSON.

Sterling Bank Building,

Winnipeg (June 22,

1918):

"In the last two years I have only seen two persons drunk, and as a physician I have seen with my own eyes so many benefits from the physical standpoint in my profession that it has my most hearty endorsement.

"I have seen more than one case of ruined homes as a result of drink, change into homes of comfort and happiness; children better fed and clothed, and the father clothed and in his right mind again.

"The moral and economic benefits are so evident everywhere that I do not need to comment on them."

Dr. R. L. MATTICE,

"The Roslyn." Winnipeg,

(June 19, 1918):

"I am very favorably impressed with the results of Prohibition in our midst, as proved in many ways, and my observation is that most people are forgetting the custom of treating very fast. I am never solicited for a prescription for stimulants - any more. Many of the patients whom I could not expect pay from in the past are now paying bills and keeping their families comfortably, many of whom were in poverty before. I will add that I have been in practice 43 years, and I never found it necessary to prescribe stimulants (alcoholic) in practice."

**DOCTORS PRESCRIBE PROHIBITION
FOR LIQUOR ILLS.**

Dismal Prophecies

Never Realised

The Liquor Trade and those who place "personal gratification" before "public welfare," profess to be alarmed lest Prohibition should cause—

1. **Loss of Revenue.**
2. **Lack of Hotel Accommodation.**
3. **Increased Use of Drugs.**

Experience in Canada shows that all these dire and baneful results have been conspicuous by their absence.

NO REVENUE DIFFICULTIES.

The Leader of the Opposition in the Legislature of Ontario asserts that during the first year of Prohibition in that province, the increased receipts from amusements and similar taxes completely offset the amount formerly received from the liquor business.

Hon. John Hart, British Columbia, writes on July 3, 1918, thus:

"As Minister of Finance, I cannot say that I see any effect one way or the other upon our finance and our credit so far as a result of Prohibition."

S. R. Henderson Reeve, of a working-men's suburb of Winnipeg, likes Prohibition because—

"These men pay their taxes much more readily, although on account of the war these are doubled." [June, 1918.]

LABOR'S VERDICT.

JOHN W. BRUCE, General Organiser for Canadian Plumbers:

"The strikes since Prohibition went into effect have had a greater degree of peaceful determination and sane judgment than heretofore, when many situations were lost and much suffering caused by the influence of liquor."

E. McGRATH, Secretary Bureau of Labour, Winnipeg, on June 28, 1918, says:—

"I certainly voted 'wet,' but am daily being convinced that the step taken in enacting Prohibition was a correct one.

"Were the vote being taken to-day, I should certainly vote 'dry.'"

R. P. Pettipiece, of Vancouver, ex-Editor "B.C. Federationist," formerly an ardent opponent, says:

"I'll vote Dry if there is to be any next time. I begin to grasp fully what the Dry campaigners meant by a sober working-class. They have turned their attention from the bar to the boss. The business agents have a better time, and they are displaying more solidarity and better judgment than I would have at one time deemed possible.

"I don't think the employing fraternity knew quite what they were doing when they advocated this measure. They have a better grip on the workers when the booze is around than they are ever likely to get when their heads are clear."

**PROHIBITION PROMOTES PROGRESS FOR
LABOUR'S CAUSE.**

The County Clerk of Neepawa, Manitoba, finds the situation improved under Prohibition. He says (June, 1918):—

“The amount of taxes paid into the town treasury on the date they were due this second year after Prohibition, is nearly \$5000 over the last year of license.”

A multitude of testimonials show that the expenditure for police, gaol, asylum, and charity purposes is so reduced that the revenue problem solves itself.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION IMPROVED.

Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, in a speech given on the first anniversary of Prohibition, said that “the hotel accommodation in the province was better than before and was constantly improving.” His statement is corroborated by J. D. Flavelle, Chairman of the Ontario License Board, who says:—

“We have received no complaints of lack of hotel accommodation; all reports state that it is better than before. The bar was the important factor under the old system; now the hotel man is paying more attention to accommodation.”

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER'S TESTIMONY.

The best authority on hotel accommodation is the commercial traveller. Mr. Alec. Cook, President of the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, declares:—

“The hotels are quieter at night and more home-like. There is none of the rowdyism there was when the bars were in operation. The accommodation is as good and, in some cases, better. The prices are higher, but everything is up, and the prices would have gone up in any case.

**WHAT DRINK HAS DONE
To Advance
THE CAUSE OF LABOUR.**

**(Couldn't think of anything---
can you ?)**

VOTE IT OUT!

I have heard no serious complaints. We had a lot of complaints under the license system. I think the hotelkeepers deserve credit for the way in which they have taken to the change and the way they are observing the new law."

DRUG USING NOT INCREASED.

It would be no great argument against Prohibition if a few incorrigibles turned from alcohol to the use of drugs. A military official of Calgary, Alta., however, states:—

"As far as using drugs in lieu of spirits is concerned, none of it has come under my observation, and it is surprising how easily a man can get along without liquor after it is kept away from him for a short time."

Judge Swanson, Senior Judge of the County Court of Gale, B.C., writing on June 26, 1918, declares:—

"There has not been a recrudescence of drug-using, as the opponents of Prohibition prophesied. The latter sinister evil, while it exists in all Commonwealths (whether License or Prohibition prevails) is not a serious factor in the life of our Province."

Dr. W. S. Long, of Winnipeg, states that he, in his professional practice, has found no increase in drug habits.

The Chief of Police of Vancouver adds his testimony as follows:—

"It was thought by some that the abolition of the bar would lead to the use of drugs, but, as far as Vancouver is concerned, it has not been the case."

Drawbacks of

Prohibition

Prohibition has some drawbacks, but not the ones the Liquor Trade are afraid of.

SCARCITY OF SCRUB-WOMEN.

For instance, in the city in which I live in Canada there is a serious shortage of scrub-women. Workers' wives go out washing no more because a full envelope comes home. On the second Monday that my town was dry, the police officials of the city were up against this lack of scrub-women. They used to have over a hundred prisoners on Monday mornings when the bars were in full swing, but on that particular Monday morning every cell in the three police stations was empty. So they had to look around for scrub-women to wash out the police stations, but they found the supply was not equal to the demand.

SCHOOL KITCHEN GOES RUSTY.

The School Board of one big Canadian city opened a kitchen in one of the schools in order to give a breakfast to under-fed children before setting them to work. After the Liquor Trade was banished, they could not find any under-fed children, and so the school kitchen is lying idle. That is another drawback of Prohibition.

PRISON REFORMERS OUT OF A JOB.

Then there has been a great move among good people to improve the prisons of America. At one famous prison they have a prisoners' brass band, a

baseball team, a daily press, moving pictures, and a lot of other comforts of modern life. In my Province, when the "Drys" got rid of the booze, they next tackled reforming the prisons. They appointed a committee to study the question, but before they could get a report made the gaols were emptying, and, to-day, two of our five gaols have been turned to other uses; and the others are not half full. Prohibition did these good people out of a pet reform.

DRINKERS' HOSPITAL BANKRUPT.

There were three institutions in our town for the reform of habitual drinkers. Some marvellous results were achieved in the way of freeing men from alcoholic appetite. Just before I came to New Zealand the last of these institutions closed its doors and the auctioneer sold the furniture. Two years of No-liquor had completely destroyed their business.

MODEL PRISONS EMBARRASSED.

The City of Detroit is the largest "dry" city in the world. Out in Kent County, nearby, they had a prison farm, which was a model for other localities establishing such institutions. The latest news from Detroit is that the farm has been closed for want of prisoners. The City of Toronto, in Canada, was up against a similar proposition. They did not have enough prisoners to take off the crop after the bars had been closed.

FEWER CHILDREN RESCUED.

A good deal is heard about Juvenile Courts and Children's Aid Societies in America. These splendid institutions have rescued many children from a career of crime by sane and kindly treatment, but these institutions are not saving nearly so many children now as they used to, simply because the

number of wayward and neglected children has been marvellously reduced now that Dad comes home sober and gives his family a decent chance in life.

POLITICAL CROOKS ANNOYED.

Of course, no one ever hears in New Zealand of the crooked politician. We have had some in Canada. These fellows find Prohibition a most serious drawback. After every general election whole bunches of protests used to be made, and practically all the complaints had to do with the use of liquor during the campaign. In the recent elections in Canada a decidedly better condition of affairs prevailed, and the election crooks had neither the bar as a centre nor liquor as a means for producing fraudulent practices.

MORE DISAPPOINTMENTS.

A good many courtships have been carried out at Temperance Lodges. When Prohibition comes, Temperance Lodges dwindle and die, and thus one organisation, very popular with some young people, disappears.

So it is not all clear sailing when Prohibition comes. Policemen lose their jobs, judges find time hang heavily on their hands, the pawnbroker strikes a terrible streak of dull business. Good-hearted social reformers find humanity more able to look after itself. One should seriously consider all these disadvantages which Prohibition brings before voting for Prohibition.

CHRISTMAS CHARITY GOES BEGGING.

At Kitchener, Ont., a certain church found great difficulty in placing the usual number of Christmas baskets among the poor. One daughter said: "Thank you very much, but take it to someone who needs it. Since Dad quit drink we need no charity." So Prohibition knocks out some Christmas baskets.



The B. C.

Prohibition Act

is Un-British

This is a reproduction of the front page of a tract issued by the "Merchants' Protective Association" (camouflage of Brewers' Association) during the British Columbia Prohibition Campaign.

Read the story, "Ballots and Bullets," which reveals what the agents of this organisation did to perpetuate their trade, and then ask: "Who were un-British?"

In their tract they complained that the "Drys" were taking a mean advantage of the soldiers. Read how the "Wets" took advantage of dead soldiers.

This tract prophesied increased taxation, thousands of buildings would be rendered worthless, 5000 men thrown out of employment. Read what really did happen, as narrated by leading citizens after a year of Prohibition.

Ballots and Bullets

THE STORY OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA SOLDIERS' VOTE



A man once instituted a libel action against his neighbour, who had called him a hippopotamus. His lawyer inquired as to when this terrible offence had been committed, and learned that the statement had been made some two years previously. The

lawyer asked why he had delayed so long in instituting proceedings. The man exclaimed: "But I never saw a hippopotamus till yesterday!"

A great many citizens have never seen the liquor traffic in its operations in the political world. The Merchants' Protective Association of British Columbia—which was the brewers' organisation camouflaged, issued a 4-page leaflet, on the front of which was a British flag, and underneath it these words: "The B.C. Prohibition Act is un-British." The following story reveals what that same organisation actually did in wholesale fraudulent practices, in order to defeat Prohibition at the polls. They flapped the flag and shouted for democracy, at the same time that they absolutely disregarded the sanctity of the ballot, by plugging the ballot-box with thousands of fraudulent votes. They did not hesitate to resurrect soldiers "who had honorably fallen on the field of battle," and to vote them against Prohibition.

“ DEFERRED SOLDIERS’ VOTE.”

On September 14, 1915, the civilians of British Columbia voted out the liquor traffic. Soldiers’ votes in all Canadian camps and in England and France were taken on suitable dates in August and up to September 14. The final result was that **Prohibition was carried by a majority of nearly 6000 votes.**

Provision, however, was made for any soldiers in England or France who had not had an opportunity of voting on or before September 14, to cast their votes any time up to December 31, 1915. This was known as “ **The Deferred Soldiers’ Vote,**” and the taking of this vote became the occasion of revealing to what lengths of fraudulent practices the liquor traffic will go when it finds itself in the last ditch.

THE B.C. SOLDIERS’ VOTE.

A Drama from Real Life, in Three Acts
(Both Tragedy and Comedy).

CASTE.

Three Villains A. E. Tulk (Secretary B.C. Merchants’ Protective Association), M. A. Tuck and Jas. Anderson (Agents of same Association).

Three Deputy Villains Trim, Douglas, Lonergan.

HON. J. D. McLEAN, Prov. Sec. Province of British Columbia, Victoria, says (June, 1918):—

“I was not a total abstainer, nor was I an ardent supporter of Prohibition prior to the Act going into effect. I will say, however, that Prohibition has been of inestimable value in this Province. It has certainly lessened the amount of crime. Families formerly not supplied with necessities of life are now living in comparative comfort. Their children are well clothed; they attend school more regularly, and are better off in every way.

HON. JOHN HART, Minister of Finance, Prov. of B.C., Victoria (July 3, 1918), says:—

"As Minister of Finance, I cannot say that I see any effect one way or the other upon our finance and our credit so far, as a result of Prohibition. As a business man, I can say that payments have materially improved in the last nine months... Retail accounts are being settled more promptly, and the wholesalers find that retailers are meeting their bills much better."

PLACES.

- 1.—Military Camps in Sussex, England.
- 2.—The Western Front.
- 3.—Epsom Convalescent Hospital.

TIME.

- Act 1.—Taking the Votes. October, November, December, 1916.
- Act 2.—Counting the Votes. January, February, March, 1917.
- Act 3.—Investigating the Vote. April, May, June, 1917.

CLOSING SCENES.

At the B.C. Parliament—

August 14, 1917: Commissioners' Report.
August 16, 1917: Prohibition Enacted.

SAFEGUARDING THE SANCTITY OF THE BALLOT.

In order to safeguard the secrecy and sanctity of the soldiers' ballot, the officers conducting polls had three distinct duties to perform under the Act:

(1) **BEFORE THE POLL OPENED.**—They were required to give the representatives of the Prohibition and Liquor interests seven days' notice of each and every poll that they intended to hold.

(2) **DURING THE CONDUCT OF THE POLL** the following regulations were to be observed:—

C. F. NELSON, Esq., M.P., Legislative Assembly, Prov. of B.C., Victoria, on July 4, 1918, says:—

"Prohibition has been everything that is good... Men who never had a dollar to the good before were able to invest in Victory Bonds last fall, and proud to do it. General business is better, and legitimate hotel business has not suffered.

"Police duties have faded to a minimum; arrests are almost nil, and the department is seriously considering cutting down the force all through this country."

(a) Every soldier was to be sworn as to his right to vote.

(b) If any doubt arose as to a man's identity, he was to produce his pass-book or tablet.

(c) The voter was to mark his ballot in secret.

(d) The voter was **himself** to securely seal his ballot in an envelope provided him.

(3) **AT THE CLOSE OF THE BALLOT** all envelopes were to be securely sealed in a suitable receptacle, and sent direct to the British Columbia Office in London. The scrutineers present were to have the privilege of putting their private seal on this parcel.

ACT 1.—THE PERIOD OF VOTING.

Time: Three months—October, November, and December, 1916.

Place: Great Britain and France.

During the month of October there arrived in England A. E. Tulk (Secretary of the Merchants' Protective Association), and M. A. Tuck. Mr. Tulk returned to B.C. in a few weeks' time. Although the Agent-General of British Columbia in England had declared that he did not propose to hold any more polls except when requests came from soldiers to do so, yet in November elaborate preparations were made to go to every camp and hospital in Great Britain where it was possible to find a B.C. soldier. This thorough combing of England, however, produced only 300 votes.

The liquor agents began to press for another tour of France, and the military authorities reported that there were 2500 men who had not voted. This, of course, did not mean that they had not had a chance to vote. Accordingly, H. A. Douglas was sent to France, with F. G. P—— as his chief assistant. I, as Prohibition agent, finally secured permission to go, but was not allowed to take a second scrutineer. As soon as Douglas arrived in France, he organised polls all over the country, and had some 20 deputy officials scouring for votes.

On January 4, 1917, Douglas signed a statement showing that he had secured about 2100 votes.

Although I had been assured that no more voting would take place in England during December, yet immediately after our leaving for France several new officials were appointed. These men took thousands of alleged votes, where in November we had secured only hundreds.

On my return to London on January 5, I was informed by the B.C. Office that the total vote secured in England was about 1500. This—added to the France vote of 2100—gave me the assurance to cable B.C.:—

“ Total vote under 5000. Congratulations.”

A return cable, however, stated that the Vancouver newspapers had declared that 8400 votes had been taken. On inquiry at the B.C. Office, I finally secured the admission, about January 10, that the

S. J. CROWE, Esq., M.P. (House of Commons, Canada), Vancouver, B.C., on June, 1918, says:

“Our large manufacturers do not want to revert to the sale of liquor again. The beneficial results are: A higher efficiency among their employees, and the knowledge that 100 per cent. of them will be on hand Monday morning, instead of, say, 80 per cent. or 90 per cent., as before. I know personally that many a home has been improved and made happier by the man giving all his savings instead of only a part.”

F. A. PAULINE, Esq., M.P., Legislative Assembly, Prov. of B.C., Victoria, on June, 1918, says:

"Prohibition in B.C. is still young, but we have already closed three of our largest gaols... Our mercantile fraternity are practically a unit in its favour. We shall never revert to the old system."

English vote of 1500 had mysteriously swelled to 4500, and the France vote of 2100 had just doubled, in the same mysterious way.

ACT 2.—COUNTING THE VOTES.

Time: January, February and March, 1917.

Place: The British Columbia Office in London.

In order to preserve the secrecy of the ballot, the following method was used in counting the votes:—The various packages were examined by the scrutineers, who accepted or protested as the case might be. Then the accepted packages were opened and the envelopes turned face downwards, so that the soldier's name was hidden. The ballot was then removed from the envelope without unfolding it, and deposited in a large ballot-box. After all the envelopes had been emptied, the ballots in the box were counted. Thus no one knew how any individual soldier had voted.

It was my duty to protest parcels containing over 6000 of the votes cast, because neither I nor any of my agents had received any notice of the alleged polls where these ballots were supposed to have been taken. Before counting the ballots, both Trim and Douglas, when summoned, admitted that they had not obeyed the regulations, which I have outlined under the heading "Safeguarding the Sanctity of the Ballot."

R. W. THOMAS, Esq., Chief of Police, Kelowna, B.C., says:—

"Prohibition has helped a large number of people who were quite unable to help themselves. Several prominent residents who were formerly bitterly opposed to any form of Prohibition are now very much in favour of it."

JAMES PALMER, Chief of Police, Esquimalt, B.C. (June 24, 1918), says:—

"It is indeed a great pleasure to see men that were once practically dipsomaniacs leading a different life, dressed more respectably, taking their wives and children shopping and to picture shows, etc, which they never dreamt of before the advent of Prohibition."

The Government of British Columbia cabled instructions to their Agent in London that no votes were to be counted from polls where the officer had not sealed up the ballots immediately on the close of the polls. Although these officials admitted that they had carried the envelopes around loose for days after the poll, yet the Agent-General determined to count every ballot-paper. He said he would leave it to the Courts later to decide on the validity of the ballots. But the Act had made him the final arbiter on these ballots. After many delays and various subterfuges to waste time, the ballots were finally counted, and the result was:—

For Prohibition	832
Against Prohibition	7456

The net result, therefore, was that the 6000 dry majority was apparently wiped out, and **Prohibition defeated by 800.**

Meanwhile I had learned some facts by visiting the various scenes of polling, and was able to make the following charges:—

1. Polls were held secretly.
2. Unauthorised men took votes.
3. Hundreds of men voted twice.
4. Ballots were carried around loose for days.
5. Hundreds of names voted were fictitious.
6. Liquor was given for votes.

R. E. WHEELER, Manager Enderby Supply Company, Enderby, B.C. (June 6, 1918), says:—

"Financially, trade is better, and some customers who were never able to pay their accounts, are now paying up promptly.

"Morally, the decrease of drunkenness is quite noticeable, the moral tone of the community generally has improved.

JOHN D. SWANSON, Esq., Senior Judge of the County Court of Gale, B.C., Kelowna, B.C., says:—

"The amount of drink now consumed is quite negligible. Men who have been strong drinkers and who opposed this measure are now loudest in its favour. It has greatly stimulated every line of legitimate trade and business. It has dismantled crime so seriously that police and gaol staffs everywhere in the Province are being greatly curtailed. Our assign lists show at once by their diminished size the effects of sobriety in relation to good citizenship.

"There has not been a recrudescence of drug-using, as the opponents of Prohibition prophesied. Our boys and girls are to-day given a chance to work out their God-given destinies unhampered by the greatest bane which affects modern society."

ACT 3.—DISCOUNTING THE VOTES.

Time: April, May, June, 1917.

Place: London and Military Camps in England.

The Prohibition forces of B.C. besieged the Government, who finally—in the face of many conflicting rumors—appointed three members of Parliament—Messrs. Whiteside, Pauline, and Nelson as a Commission to go to London and investigate. They also engaged a London chartered accountant—Mr. E. A. Helmore—to make a comparison of the names of soldiers appearing in the poll books as having voted, with the Canadian Army records in London. When the Commission arrived, Mr. Helmore's activities and his report were first considered.

The following is an extract from the Commissioners' official report as submitted to Parliament, in reference to Mr. Helmore's work:—

"Mr. Helmore had prepared a poll-book containing the names of all soldiers who had voted on the Prohibition referendum and whose votes had been counted by the Agent-General. From this poll-book a card index relating to each voter was prepared, and these card indexes so prepared were compared by Mr. Helmore and his staff of assistants, with the card indexes and ledger sheets relating to the soldiers who had voted, that were on file in the Military Records Office.

When these card indexes were sorted out in

alphabetical order, it became apparent that many soldiers had voted, or were made to appear as having voted, two, three, or four times, and these duplicate, triplicate, and quadruplex votes were made the subject of special investigation by Mr. Helmore. Certain cards out of those prepared by Mr. Helmore were secured by your Commissioners for comparison with the original military records, and those cards were in every case found to bear out the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Helmore.

The evidence taken at the Military Records Office will be found in the stenographer's report of the fourth day's proceedings of the Commission. For convenience, however, we refer to one or two examples of what appeared to be fraudulent voting. The first card selected for examination was that of William B——, No. 155063.

He is supposed to have voted at Crowborough on December 22, 1916, whereas the military records show that B—— deserted on September 16, 1915, and had not since been reported. The second card selected was that of Arthur B——, No. 429173. The military records showed No. 429173 to belong to Albert Alfred B——. In the one case the residence of A. A. B—— is given as Vancouver and that of Arthur B—— at Victoria. Capt. Sellon produced the military record of Albert Alfred B——, No. 429173, which showed that this man went to France on February 3, 1916.

Another card selected for examination was that of Alfred John K——. It appears that four votes had been cast in this man's name, and in each case the number is given as 707244.

The records show Alfred John K——, No. 707245, 103rd Battalion, and Mr. Helmore's cards

B. C. HERSEY, Chief of Police, Cranbrook, B.C. (June 22, 1918), says:—

"Since Prohibition conditions generally have improved. Hotel accommodation has improved, as it is realised that a hotel must be run on lines of good service now that the profits from the bar are no more.

"Cases of assault and disorderly conduct have vanished from the Police Court.

"The large employers inform me that Prohibition has added from 10 to 20 per cent. efficiency amongst their men.

"At one time I was somewhat sceptical about Prohibition, but now I wish to go on record as an ardent Prohibitionist."

prepared from the poll-books show that he was a resident of Victoria on three of the occasions when he was supposed to have voted and on the fourth occasion a resident of Vancouver. In each case the votes were cast at Epsom Convalescent Hospital (three times under the name of Lonergan, presiding officer, and once under the name of H. A. Douglas as presiding officer). The correct number of Alfred John K—— was 797245, the only other A. J. K—— on the records was No. 80, and he belonged to the C.A.M.C.

Another example of a fraudulent vote was found in the case of Oscar William H——, No. 487388. He was returned as having voted at Crowborough on December 22, 1916; the records show that Edward H——, No. 487388, was killed in action on October 8, 1916.

Another case of illegal voting was that of a man who voted as Walter L—— and William L—— respectively, and in the one case the number is given as 183060 and in the other case no number is given. In one instance the residence is given as Vancouver and the other at Alberni. He is supposed to have voted at Hastings on December 15, 1916, and at Crowborough on December 21, 1916. The records show only one man of the name of L——, and his number is 133060, but his name is Wilbert L——, belonging to the 7th Battalion, who was reported missing on October 12, 1916.

THE AUDITOR'S CLASSIFICATION.

The result of investigating the Military Records, according to Mr. Helmore, showed the names voted on to fall into the following classes:—

JOS. H. EMERY, Registrar-Treasurer the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C. (June 29, 1918), says:—

"At both the council and annual meetings of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia, held in Victoria, June 13, 1918, there was a general feeling of satisfaction expressed at the effect on pharmacy by Prohibition. It has made for the moral and physical betterment of the people... Druggists have to deal now with a larger proportion of clear-brained customers, keen to do business and with more money to spend in serviceable articles than ever before."

JOHN W. LITTLE, Manager, Woodward Department Stores (Ltd.), Vancouver, B.C. (June 35, 1918), says:—

"A distinctly better condition among the labouring classes, many buying such articles as meat and other things that they did not purchase before Prohibition.

"A decrease in drunkenness has been very noticeable. Before Prohibition several drunkards came into the store daily, and now it is a very rare occurrence.

"The Act is an unqualified success, and would not return to former plans under any conditions.

"We have noticed a much improved moral tone in the city since Prohibition came into force."

Killed or Missing	58
Repeaters and Triplicates	750
Absentees (located elsewhere than where poll was held)	878
Non-existent (names not to be found on the Records)	2389
Non-residents of B.C.	848
<hr/>	
Total Invalid Votes	4923
Balance Possibly Correct	3565

The Commissioners, allowing every possible doubt in favor of the validity of a name, gave their finding as:—

Rejected	4697
Legitimate (?)	3791

The paragraph in their report reads thus:—

In the foregoing analysis careful consideration has been given to the evidence of Mr. Helmore, as well as to the evidence given by the numerous witnesses who appeared before the Commission, all of which clearly indicates that grave frauds and irregularities were committed, and that the regulations laid down for the taking of the vote were in many instances not observed.

While the estimate now made is necessarily not entirely accurate, it is believed that an examination of the soldiers' votes cast in Canada prior to September 14 would still further reduce the total of votes herein accepted as good.

JAS. HOPE, Salmon Arm, B.C., writes on June 7, 1918, as follows:—

"Men who bought on credit before now have the cash and their families are better clothed. One man, a barber by trade, had to give up business and go out on a ranch to get away from the liquor, has now returned to town, and is keeping sober and steady and doing a good business. The gaol is never used now."

THE CLOSING ACT OF THE DRAMA.

On August 14, 1916, the Commission made their official report to a special session of the B.C. Legislature. The following excerpt is from the report in "The Vancouver World." This paper reported Mr. Whiteside's presentation of the Commission's report as follows:—

"Bronzed by a journey which, since last he sat with his colleagues in that chamber—a matter of but a few weeks ago—had carried him to London and Vimy Ridge and back again, Mr. Whiteside for the space of nearly an hour told of the results of the investigation he and the other two members of the Referendum Commission had held. The House laughed as he recounted how many men had been allowed to vote on the strength of having stayed one day in Vancouver years ago; of the reward for voting 'wet' being paid in bottles of beer, and of contingents being paraded to vote a second time, on the excuse that something had gone wrong with the first vote—but there was something very different from laughter when he told how no less than 58 votes had been cast in the names of men who were dead or missing."

In face of the finding of the Commission—that less than 4000 of the ballots could possibly be valid, and that probably many of these were fraudulent—

J. C. WHITEN, Jeweller, Vernon, B.C. (June 13, 1918), writes:—

"The jewellery business is more or less of a luxury. Since Christmas the volume of trade has exceeded same period of the last year at least three times.

"The earlier part of this year one of our two policemen has been let out, and as yet there seems no need to replace him."

D. W. HAMBURY, Manager, The Golden West Bakery, Victoria, B.C. (June 5, 1918), writes:—

"Prohibition is the best thing that could have happened.

"Some of my workmen who were addicted to drink are now sober, and better workmen, and I know of some homes made better where formerly drink was a nightmare.

"Generally we find business better, for no doubt Prohibition was one of the main factors."

Parliament could do nothing else than bring Prohibition into effect. Only one member arose on that historic occasion, and made any comments on the Commission's report. This man was in the liquor business himself, and his only comment was that he had not had time to read carefully the several hundred pages of evidence that the Commission had taken, but that as far as he had read, he had not been able to determine which side had done the dirty work.

The liquor business was so discredited by these revelations that they were not able to even get the Government to give a moment's thought to the question of compensation—although previous to the election provision had been made for setting up a Commission on that question. Their utter rout is best described in the confession of one of their leaders, who had approached a leading Prohibition official to see if some compromise in regard to beer and light wine licenses, or the delaying of Prohibition, could not be agreed upon. The Prohibition official replied that, as the liquor people had claimed all along that there was nothing whatever in the Bayley charges, and that at the proper time they would thoroughly refute them, there was no use in

THE INGLEDEW SHOE COMPANY, Quality Footwear, Vancouver, B.C., write:—

"Our trade has certainly increased since Prohibition.

"Drunkenness has surely decreased, since it is an unusual sight, instead of the old usual one, to see intoxicated people in our streets. Our city has been benefited in every way.

"We consider the Act a success, and would certainly not agree to return to old conditions."

R. T. CHAVE, of W. J. Chave and Son, Grocers, Victoria, B.C., writes on June 15, 1918, as follows:—

"It is an exceptionally rare case to see a drunken person on the streets... The formerly hard-drinking men are buying better and more food and are better clothed, and their homes and grounds are being improved, so that in even this short time they will compare favourably with the other places in their district.

"The improvement in the lot of the victims, such as the women and children, has been of even greater value to the community than the business benefits."



the Prohibition Party talking about a compromise, in view of the fact that the liquor party "were holding some cards up their sleeve." The brewer replied: "Mr. Savage, believe me, we have no cards up our sleeve—we haven't even a sleeve!"

[Mr. Savage is a Vancouver barrister, who as a volunteer

worker, did an immense amount of work in looking after the home end of this affair.]

HOW IT WAS DONE: SUSSEX SCHEMES AND TRIM'S TRICKS.

SCENE IN ACT 2.

Place: Training Stations and Camps in the
County of Sussex.

Time: December, 1916.

During my absence in France, Trim — whose authority to take votes only extended to one very small area, wandered all over Sussex, and finally returned nearly 2000 votes. The fraudulent nature of this whole business is revealed in the following paragraph from the Commission's report:—

At a sitting of the Commission, held at the B.C. House on July 4, 1917, Frederick George P—

stated that he was, on November 11, 1916, appointed presiding officer for Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and sent in his resignation for Kent, Surrey, and Sussex on or about December 5, and was appointed a deputy presiding officer for France by H. A. Douglas, who was the presiding officer for France. P—— stated that on leaving England for France, he was asked by M. A. Tuck to appoint Trim to take up the district that he had resigned, but in the hurry he went off to France and forgot all about it. When he returned to England from France, about January 13, 1917, he wrote out an appointment for Trim, and pre-dated the appointment. This pre-dated appointment, if such it can be called, appears to have been the only authority that Trim had for holding various polls outside of Shoreham Camp, such as Hastings, Crowborough, Seaford, and Buxton.

Trim, in his own evidence, admits that he gave no notice to any scrutineer of any of these polls, although he had been distinctly notified of the appointment of Major Pringle to represent me, as is noted in the Commission's report thus:—

On July 23, 1917, our Commission proceeded to Seaford and the following witnesses gave evidence: Major Pringle (senior chaplain at Shoreham Camp) said that he notified Trim that he had been appointed scrutineer for the Prohibition Party, and to notify him when the vote was to be taken. Major Pringle asserts that he received no notice, and Trim admits that he gave none. Major Pringle was in a position to act at any poll held by Trim had the latter given him notice.

Several witnesses who came before the Commis-

REV. A. E. MITCHELL, Pastor, Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian Church, Vancouver, B.C. (July 3, 1918), says:—

"The closing of prisons, greatly reduced number of Police Court cases, the putting out of business the police ambulance other than for accident cases, ready money in the hands of the working men, bills paid, families happy and mothers enjoying their rightful place in the home.

"Bar-rooms turned into stores, cafes and the like, while the rooms are occupied as they were before.

"Never again shall we go back to the old way in Canada."

sion explained that while they had voted in the first vote—i.e., previous to September 14—they had voted a second time at Trim's polls because they were told such stories as that the former votes had been torpedoed and lost, or that the vote was a tie and there had to be another poll, and so forth. The following extracts of evidence abundantly substantiate this statement:—

Private A—— L——, No. 706995, 103rd Battalion, 1211 Pembroke Street, Victoria, said he voted once at Bramshott, and he stated: "When we came down again they said there was something the matter with the election, so they called the parade again and we all voted."

The following questions and answers are excerpted from L——'s evidence:—

Q.: "What time in December was it?"

A.: "I can scarcely recollect the dates. It was some two months after the first one."

Q.: "Were there many voted at that time?"

A.: "Yes, all the 16th Reserve; most of them are in France now. They were all paraded. I think it was one Saturday. It was in the Cinema at the time. It was the same kind of vote we had at Seaford."

Q.: "Had any of them voted, do you know, before?"

A.: "Yes."

Q.: "How many, do you think, voted the second time that had voted before?"

A.: "I should think more than one hundred anyway."

Private A—— P——, No. 707233, Victoria, voted once at Bramshott on the Prohibition referendum,

WM. McRAE, Chief Constable, Vancouver, B.C. (June 28, 1918), says:—

"The Prohibition Act is working out to the advantage of mostly all the people here. It was thought by some that the abolition of the bar would lead to the use of drugs, but as far as Vancouver is concerned it has not been the case.

"The citizens as a whole would deplore the return of the bar here, and Prohibition has my warmest good wishes for success in New Zealand."

F. W. ADOLPH, of the Adolph Lumber Co., Baynes Lake, B.C., writes on June 7, 1918, as follows:—

"Since Prohibition we have noticed a great improvement among our men, drinking practically vanished. The result means more efficiency.

"The men who spent their earnings in liquors use this money for other purposes. In 1917 over 12,000,000dols. worth of bonds were sold at Baynes Lake. The men have been giving liberally to all patriotic causes, which is partially the result of improved condition since Prohibition.

and voted again at Seaford in December, 1916, on the same question.

He was asked the following question:

Q.: "Would you mind explaining to the Commissioner how you came to vote a second time?"

A.: "We were given to understand that the first vote was no good."

The mad, but very successful, methods of Trim are fully revealed in the following affidavit made by a B.C. soldier—the reading of which will reveal to anyone the manner in which Trim was able to send to London 20 parcels of 100 votes each; 10 of the parcels containing no Prohibition votes, and in only one of the other 10 was there over 8 Prohibition votes.

TRIM'S METHOD OF POLLING.

I, Albert Edward B——, Rg. No. 911996, a private in the 19th Reserve (196th Battalion), C.E.F., make oath and say as follows:—

1. That for six months immediately preceding the date on which I was enlisted in the military forces of Canada for service in the present war, I had resided at Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia.

2. That previous to December 1, 1916, I did vote on the B.C. Prohibition referendum at Camp Hughes, Manitoba, in the month of August, 1916.

3. That I learned from Trim that for some reason a re-vote was being taken on said referendum, and that I was therefore entitled to vote in December, regardless whether I had voted previously or not.

4. (a) That I did vote at a poll held at Seaford, Sussex, on or about December 18, 1916, the presiding officer being Trim.

JAS. A. GILLESPIE, M.D., Physician and Surgeon, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—

"Prohibition impresses me most favourably.

"My reasons are: Crime is less, less drunkenness, less accidents in hospital in evenings and nights."

(b) That I signed my name to a printed statement on a large envelope.

(c) That I did not read nor did the presiding official explain to me the contents of the said statement.

(d) That I did not swear nor solemnly affirm that the contents of the said statement I signed were true.

(e) That I marked my ballot on Prohibition in full view of the presiding official, so that he could easily know how I voted.

5. That at the time of voting I received from the presiding officer some cigarettes.

6. That there were no civilian scrutineers present at the poll.

7. That I most carefully observed the methods employed by Trim and his assistants at polls held at three different huts within the lines of the 16th Reserve Battalion, to which my original Battalion, the 196th, had been attached. The same procedure was followed at each poll, and was as follows:

(a) A small table was placed outside the door of the hut, and British Columbia men called to come and vote, irrespective of whether they had voted before or not.

(b) Each man applying to vote signed his name to the voter's envelope, marked his ballots in full view of the presiding official and of those surrounding him; handed said ballots, unfolded, to the presiding official, who placed them in an envelope. The envelope was then handed, unsealed, to one or other of the assisting sergeants—one of whom made a very elaborate show of thoroughly sealing the envelope handed him.

W. T. JOHNS, Vancouver, Moulder:—

"My reasons are: Having seen the dire results of liquor among my work-fellows, do now most surely welcome the beneficial effects of Prohibition."

T. P. HALL, Ph.D., M.D. Member Vancouver School Boards, Vancouver, B.C.:—

"Prohibition impresses me most favourably. Drunkenness is now rare. Workmen and capitalists becoming clearer-headed. Children better cared for."

The envelopes containing ballots, which I actually saw marked against Prohibition, were passed to him.

(c) The other assisting sergeant made a very quick movement, as if licking the envelope flap, and turning the envelope flap downward so it couldn't swing open, handed it to a private, who was finally holding all the envelopes. All the envelopes containing ballots I actually saw marked for Prohibition were passed by the presiding official to this second-mentioned sergeant.

8. I requested, when voting, to be allowed to seal my own envelope, and this was most reluctantly allowed me.

9. I called out to the men voting to be careful to seal their envelopes themselves, and this aroused most apparent displeasure on the part of one of the officials.

10. I suggested to Private R—— P——, 19th Reserve (196th Battalion), that he ask for his envelope back from the private who was holding them. He did so, and on receiving it found that the flap had been licked apart from the gummed portion, and that the envelope was not sealed at all.

11. Several men of my company who came to vote, on seeing the manner in which the poll was being conducted, refused to vote.

ALBERT EDGAR B——.

Sworn at Seaford, in Seaford, in the County of Sussex, in England, this 3rd day of March, 1917, before me

ERNEST H. KEMPE,

A Commissioner for Oaths and Notary Public,
New Shoreham, Sussex.

T. B. MANUEL, Vancouver, Sergeant, formerly Carpenter:—

"To my knowledge, not one orderly-room case through drink in my unit since Prohibition came in force."

DUNCAN McCALLUM, President of the B.C. Federation of Labour, and Business Agent for the Machinists' Union, attributes improvement in business conditions as much to Prohibition as to almost anything else, pointing out that while better wages were being paid now, still the cost of living had gone up tremendously. But as a whole, the working-men were in a far better financial shape than they were before Prohibition came into effect, and while many had been opposed to the passage of the Act, no small number had since announced themselves as heartily in favour of it.

Trim testified in his own evidence that he did not seal up the ballots at the close of the poll, but carried them round loose in a trunk for several days. Realising from B——'s affidavit, given above, that the envelopes of those who voted dry were not sealed, and no count was kept at the B.C. Office of the number of voting papers provided Trim, it is easily seen how he, or someone else, destroyed the "dry" ballots and substituted "wet" ones.

The auditor's finding in regard to Trim's alleged votes is as follows:—

Killed or Missing	37
Repeaters or Triplicates	353
Absentees	722
Non-existent	373
Not B.C. Soldiers	81

Total fraudulent votes	1572
------------------------------	------

Total possibly valid	423
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The result of these alleged ballots was:—

For Prohibition	116
Against Prohibition	1846

HOW IT WAS DONE: FRANCE FAKES AND DOUGLAS DECEPTIONS.

SCENE 2 OF ACT 2.

Time and Place: (1) November, 1916, Hospitals in England. (2) December. The Western Front.

Douglas took the vote in France in December. He had previously, during the month of November, visited several hospitals in England, securing in all 150 votes. When these 150 votes were produced at the count in February they were found to be unanimously against Prohibition. My agent at these polls was Lieut. A. D. McRae, now Capt. McRae, M.C. Lieut. McRae gave evidence before the Commission, which they summarised as follows:—



Lieut. Alexander Duncan McRae, of the 27th Battalion, France, gave evidence before the Commission that he acted as scrutineer at Sheffield, Buxton, and Manchester in November and December, 1916, at polls presided over by Sergt.-Major Douglas. The latter took votes at hospitals in Buxton and Sheffield.

Lieut. McRae stated at Sheffield and Buxton they took between 30 and 40 votes, but in any event not over 50. Only a few of the voters at these two places availed themselves of the facilities for a secret ballot; very often they would simply put the ballot-paper down

on the table and mark it, not caring whether anyone saw the ballot or not.

JOHN T. RHODES, Vancouver, Car Repairer:—

"A man is better in health without drink. The whole family are better. Less crime in our cities and towns. Railway companies have **LITTLE** or **NO USE** for the drinker. In every case an abstainer stands a **BETTER SHOW** of getting work, other things being equal. As 75 per cent. of the crime of the country is caused by drink, especially crimes of violence, less police, less magistrates, less jails, and lunatic asylums are required. Wives and children are better fed, clothed, and housed under Prohibition."

Lieut. McRae kept a record of the votes which he actually saw, and of the aggregate 12 were dry and a slightly greater number were wet.

Lieut. McRae stated that on returning from the poll Sergt.-Major Douglas and himself agreed that the result of the poll they took at Sheffield and Buxton would break about even as between wet and dry votes.

Private M——, whose ballot was taken on this trip, came before the Commission and gave sworn evidence as follows:—

“I was in the Red Cross Hospital at Buxton when I voted, and I remember distinctly marking my ballot in favour of the British Columbia Prohibition Act.”

I sent out a letter to the men whom Douglas was supposed to have voted, informing them that all the ballots coming from their poll were against Prohibition. One letter came back indicating that the man referred to had been killed before November 1, 1916.

In France, Douglas threw all discretion to the winds in the last days of voting, as has already been indicated. He disregarded the regulations, although I constantly reminded him of them. He organised polls in such a way as to make scrutiny impossible. However, one day I unexpectedly changed my plan of campaign, and appeared at a poll that he was conducting. I saw that the poll was conducted fairly, and that the ballots were securely sealed. At the count, this poll gave 47 Prohibition votes out of the 171 polled. Later on, however, Douglas held, or pretended that

FRED. DOMONEY, Vancouver, Carpenter and Joiner:—

“Because drunkenness has almost disappeared from our streets. Because before Prohibition became law, some men when they got their pay on Saturday would fail to turn up for work on Monday morning, and if they did they would often ask for a quarter (shilling) to sober up on. Now they have the quarter in their jeans and the whisky out of their brains.”

R. S. SPARLING, Princ. Aberdeen School, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—

"Prohibition impresses me most favourably.

"My reasons are: Improved social conditions. I notice a great improvement in condition of school children whose parents had been given to drink, and show evidence of better care and food generally; better nourished."

he held, four other polls, of which he was careful to give me no information. The ballot secured at these alleged polls turned out 360 wet and none dry.

Christmas Day was spent by the party in the historic town of Rouen. Douglas had declared that it was a holiday, and no votes were to be taken, but after I had left the hotel for a stroll, P—— was suddenly rushed off to hold a poll at the Army Headquarters. His own story about this poll is summarised by the Commission as follows:—

Referring to a poll taken by him at 3rd Echelon Headquarters, France, where he had taken quite a large number of votes, he stated that on going out of the door there were ten or twelve men talking over the matter. F. G. P—— said: "They asked me if this was the same poll that had been held in British Columbia some time in July and August. I told them 'Yes.'" F. G. P—— reported this to Douglas, and the latter replied: "Oh, never mind; the majority of the votes were that way, anyway."

During the time we were at the front—that is, December, 1916—we stayed most of the time at the town of Bruay. We left there on Christmas Eve for Rouen, Douglas stating that no more polls should be taken at the front. He had, however, organised a number of deputies under the leadership of a man named P——.

P——'s PALS.

At the count in February, 635 ballot-papers were produced, alleged to have been taken by P—— and his pals after Christmas, but only four dry votes were in the whole 635. Putting these with the three

A. JAMES, Farmer, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—

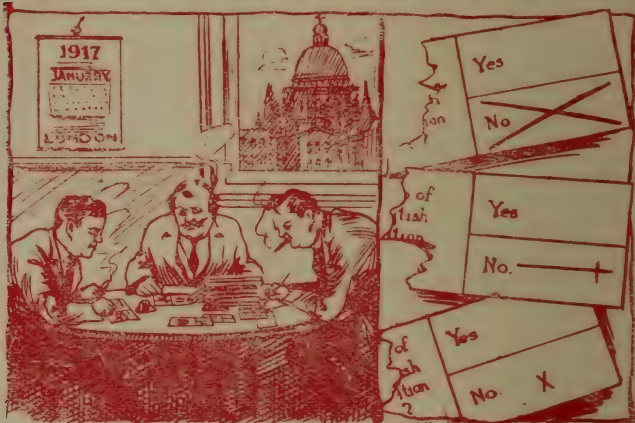
"Prohibition impresses me most favourably.

"My reasons are: Less temptations to young men in bar-room treating. More necessities for family uses. Better provided clothing for families. Less drunkenness. Streets more orderly, and a score of other benefits."

polls Douglas is supposed to have taken, we get nearly 1000 ballots taken secretly in the last five days of polling. Strange to say, these ballots were produced at the count in cardboard receptacles specially made for the purpose. However, none of these cardboard receptacles were ever taken or sent to France, therefore the parcels must have been made up in London.

THREE KINDS OF CROSSES.

Any little child could have taken these thousand odd ballots and sorted them into three parcels. The crosses used in marking them were three distinct and peculiar types, as shown in the illustration:—



E. D. BARROW, Minister, Victoria (July 2, 1918), writes:

"As far as farmers are concerned, the average consumer in the city spends more money on good food than heretofore. There has been a noticeable increase in the city of consumption of milk since the cutting out of beer as a beverage."

CHAS. J. MACHIN, Vancouver, Engineer:—

"Prohibition is much better for the country as a whole, and enables the working man to turn out a better class of work and also more of it. Also that it is much better for those in charge of the home, as they get that now which the publicans used to get."

It takes very little imagination to picture three agents of the liquor traffic, after Douglas had arrived back from France, and finding that enough votes had not been cast to change the result, sitting down and making up parcels of faked ballots.

Before leaving for France, I secured 'Douglas' signature to a statement that he had polled about 2100 votes, but he turned up in London 10 days later with 4100 votes.

The 995 votes secured by Douglas and P——, referred to above, were classified by the auditor as follows:—

Killed or missing, 11; Repeaters, 33; Absentees, 19; not B.C. Residents, 101; not existing, 630. Accepted as possibly valid, 201. The ballots were marked: For Prohibition, 4; against Prohibition, 991.

EPSOM EPISODES AND LONERGAN'S LAGER.

SCENE 3 IN ACT 2.

Time: December, 1916: January, 1917.

Place: Convalescent Hospital at Epsom.

Can anyone imagine a more contemptible political crime than that the liquor trade agents should have taken into a convalescent camp a cargo of liquor with which to buy fraudulent votes? Here

R. H. MORRISON, Vancouver, Blacksmith:—

"We have been successful in overcoming this evil in Canada. Therefore, we would recommend the same good results for our allied colony. It especially helps the mothers, wives, and the little children, which should be our first consideration."

W. R. TROTTER, Secretary B.C. Labour Party, Vancouver, says:—

"After a year's experience of Prohibition, when the British Columbia Federation of Labour met in its last annual convention a motion calling upon the Government to increase the amount of alcohol in the 'near beer' was submitted by the brewery workers. This was debated and defeated principally by the arguments put forward by men who had previously been on the wet side of the question, but who added their testimony to the value of Prohibition from the workers' and the trades union standpoint now that they had been given a chance to study its effects for so many months.

"The drinker and the moderate drinker of other days will tell you freely that they never want to see bar or booze again—and they mean it."

were nearly 3000 broken and bruised men whom doctors were trying to refit for the front or for the journey home to Canada. Yet this trade, which "flapped the flag," deluged this camp with lager beer in order to upset the expressed will of the B.C. people.

Although the Commission did not get to Epsom until six months after the vote was taken, yet a score of soldiers were still there who had voted, and the evidence that these men gave is summarised by the Commissioners as follows:—

No. 154254, C.A.M.C., stated that he had voted twice. He understood one was an election and the other a bye-election.

No. 22058, of Winnipeg, Man., testified that while he had signed some papers, he had not taken any oath whatever, but that he had marked a ballot. He had been told by someone in the camp that any man who had resided in B.C. could vote. "When did you reside in B.C.?" "I resided there six or seven years ago."

No. 54014 testified that he belonged to the 18th Battalion, of London, Ont., and that he had enlisted in Galt, Ont.; that he had never lived in B.C. He had argued this point with his senior as to his voting, and was informed "that it does not matter whether you have lived there or not, so long as you have been there." He swore that he had just signed an envelope, and had not marked any ballot paper.

No. 432441 gave evidence that his place of resi-

dence was Edmonton, and that he had only been in B.C. on two occasions—once in Vancouver for three days and once in Fort George for a day or two. He was asked the question: "How did you know about the poll?" He answered: "I was coming in the gate, and was called into the orderly room just inside the gate. They said: 'Have you ever been in B.C.?' I said, 'Yes. I was in Fort George once and Vancouver another time.' They said: 'That is all right, then; you are entitled to vote.' They gave me a form, and I voted."

No. 147890, 78th Battalion, Winnipeg, Canada, said he signed an envelope, but did not mark a ballot.

No. 63416 stated that his residence was Detroit, Mich., and that he had never been in British Columbia, and did not vote, although his name appears in Lonergan's poll book as having voted.

No. 45 gave his residence as Winnipeg, Man., and stated that he had not actually voted, but that he had signed an envelope on the outside.

No. 410017 stated his place of residence was Detroit, Mich.; that he had voted, but did not know on what question. He signed an envelope which had not been read over to him.

No. 13106 gave his residence as Saskatchewan. He stated that he had voted at the polling at Epsom Camp in the fall of the year. He signed the affidavit form, but did not take an oath.

No. 108274 stated that his residence was No. 1146, Zuill Street, Medicine Hat, Canada. He voted at the election, but stated that someone marked his ballot for him.

No. 13081 stated his residence to be Saskatoon, Canada. He had been in B.C. from the winter of 1911 until July, 1912, but not since that time. He

R. J. REA, Vancouver, Checker:—

"My reasons are much better conditions for working men. They cannot give their hard-earned wages to saloon-keepers. One man working beside me, the month before Prohibition came in, gave his month's wages over the bar in two days and left his wife and eight children, all under 12, to live on five dollars. The city had to help out. Since the bar has been closed, he has not been drunk once, and he supports his family splendidly. This is only one, but enough to make anyone feel thankful for Prohibition."

signed his name to an envelope, but did not take an oath.

No. 12968 stated his residence to be Swift Current, Sask. Someone asked him if he would vote for a wet province. He signed his envelope and marked his ballot.

No. 464666 swore to having voted twice on the Prohibition referendum—once in London and once at Epsom. He stated that Lonergan, the presiding officer, told him that the first voting was off and he was to vote a second time.

VOTING IN JANUARY.

Corp. William Harrison W——, No. 703426, 102nd Battalion, said that his residence was Vancouver, B.C., and that he had voted for the second time on the British Columbia Prohibition referendum at Epsom during the first week in January, 1917. He stated that the man who took his vote at that time was R.S.-M. Lonergan. He told Lonergan that he had voted at Bramshott at the end of July or the first week in August, 1916. He was informed at Epsom by Lonergan that they were only holding the Prohibition bye-election, as the votes before were not good. They had been ruled out or something.

Asked how he fixed the date of his second vote as the first week in January, he replied: "I left Irmstone Hospital at Eastbourne on the 30th day of December, and it was not till 8 or 9 o'clock that night that we got into Epsom Convalescent Camp, and it was about four or five days after that I went out and voted."

The witness was asked the following questions by the chairman: "Were there many voted at the time that you did?" The witness replied: "There was a big line-up; they voted there three or four days."

This witness was asked by Mr. Pauline the following question: "You were absolutely sure it was in

R. G. McBETH, Vancouver, B.C., says:—

"Prohibition impresses me most favourably.

"My reasons are: Raised the status of the toilers and made their positions better in every way. Saved the young from temptation. Added to the moral and financial power of the country."

BERT. SHOWLER, Business Agent for the Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union in Vancouver, says:—

"The bar will never come back again. There can be no denying the benefits now of Prohibition. It has proved itself a good thing for not only the working man, but also for business and the citizens generally."

January?" His answer was: "Positive, because I did not get there until the night of December 30, and the next day I was not up in that vicinity at all. It was three or four days after that I went up. They said there were so many B.C. men came in just then that they would have to vote."

This witness was examined by Mr. Martin, and among other questions was asked the following: "You got your ballot from one of the officers and put it in at another, did you not?"

"His answer was: "The morning I went down there, we went down and there was a big line-up. They were going around just as fast as they could, and you would walk past the one desk and they would hand you an envelope and two tickets and you would go up to the other desk and give it up."

Asked by Mr. Bayley: "Was any inducement held out to you to go to vote?"

His answer was: "I noticed that they had several cases of beer, and as soon as everybody voted they could have a bottle of beer if they wished."

The last sentence of W——'s evidence above clearly connects beer with the name of Lonergan. Shortly after the vote was taken, Lonergan

One Gun,—One Vote One Vote,—One Beer



Are you in favour of
bringing the "British
Columbia Prohibition
Act" into force?

YES

NO. X



H. McTAVISH, Vancouver, Carpenter:—

"Prohibition is doing more good in British Columbia than any other law enacted in this Province, for the general uplift of all classes of the people. Men provide for their families. It can be seen in all of the business of our city. Everything is better under Prohibition."

was dismissed from the camp on the charge of having liquor in the huts. The election was in the first place based on a great democratic principle of "ONE GUN, ONE VOTE," but it degenerated into an election of "ONE VOTE, ONE BEER." Irresponsible men went back day after day, giving a fictitious name, and secured a bottle of beer.

VOTING IN JANUARY.

The evidence of W—— indicates that Lonergan booked votes after January 1. Evidently, a S.O.S. call was sent out by M. A. Tuck, saying that sufficient votes had not been secured.

The only evidence produced by the Wets before the Commission was on this point of voting in January. The witness, however, proved a veritable boomerang.

Day 7, p. 22—Mr. Martin [the Liquor counsel], asked if he would produce any witnesses, replied: I am going to bring evidence . . . just to show how easily they [soldiers giving evidence] get wrong. You remember yesterday we had a soldier (W——) who came before us, and he swore positively that he left the hospital on the 30th December, and it was about a week after that he polled his vote. I am going to call Mr. Turner (Secretary in B.C. Office, London) to show that no votes were given after the 1st or 2nd January.

Day 8, p. 17—Mr. John Arthur Turner is called and sworn. At Mr. Martin's request, the evidence of W—— was re-read in Mr. Turner's hearing. Mr. Martin then examined Turner as follows:—

Q.: You have heard what we have been talking about. What do you say with regard to the voting returns?

A.: To the best of my knowledge and belief, none of them came in later than 5 or 6 days after the beginning of the year. Those from France were perhaps a few days later, but perhaps Mr. Bayley could tell you more on that subject.

Q.: Have you no record?

A.: No.

Before Mr. Turner retired, he admitted to the Prohibition counsel that he had kept no record of the number of ballot papers furnished the various deputy officials.

Such, then, is the total effort of the Trade to refute before the Commission the damaging evidence of scores of soldiers. Their learned counsel did try by severe cross-examination to minimise the significance of the auditor's evidence. The Commissioners make this comment thereon:—

In the opinion of the Commissioners, Mr. Helmore's work was very accurately done. It is true, as Mr. Helmore states, and as Mr. Martin comments upon in his cross-examination, all of this work was not done by Mr. Helmore personally, but a portion of it by members of his staff, working in conjunction with him and under his supervision and instruction.

Mr. Helmore was subjected to a very severe and searching cross-examination by Mr. Martin, WHO DID NOT OFFER ANY EVIDENCE TO REFUTE MR. HELMORE'S CONCLUSIONS.

The votes secured by Lonergan turned out, according to the auditor, as follows:—

JOHN BARNES, Vancouver. Shipper:—

"Everybody has money to pay their bills and to buy clothes for their families, and men are not, like pigs, wallowing in the mud, but go along the street like men should, for respect for themselves has returned under the new conditions."

My Reasons:

When the vote was taken in 1916 for the Province there was 2 to 1 in favor, today if a vote was to be taken it would be 10 to 1 in favor.

The ADAMS SHOE CO., Limited

Signature: *David Crighan*
Manager

How are you im
of P

Most favorably ☒ ☒ ☒

Favorably ☐

Unfavorably ☐

Name *J.S. To*

Address *216 7th*

Occupation *merc*

☒ ☒ ☒

You are invited to state R

My Reasons

*Prohibition has effected
tremendous improvement
morally - socially and from
a Commercial standpoint. The
benefits already accrued are beyond
expression in words*

BROWN'S LIMITED
DEPARTMENT STORE.

PROHIBITION

MANITOBA RE

We, the Mani
tail Merchants
(Inc.), assemble
1918, desire to s

"We have no
purchasing say
payment on the
debts have be
ness increased.
become so wide
return to the o
receive little su
Most favorab

unfavorably 0.
ductions of 50.
they answered

My Reasons:

I am convinced that it has had an
uplifting effect on Citizens generally and
in our business we find collections very much
better. In fact, credit now is rather the
exception than the rule.

Signature: *Edward H. Hines*
Grand Rapids, Mich.

Home

My Reasons:

*We have had
under total Prohibi
results most benefi
business point of
moral effect it is
Many of those who
are much stronger*

With the results

XXXX

even
not all.
Tailor

CLARK at Toronto,
ON. C. C. G.

D BUSINESS.

IS' RESOLUTION

branch of the Re-
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January, June 20,

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Favorably. 2.

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Favorably."

Manitoba JUN 27 1918

years experience
and find the
not only from a
I found the splendid
to our people.
and Prohibition
olders.

Chambers
into Manitoba

My Reasons: I have conducted my
business in one of the "wild"
little towns in Man and have
had a concrete example of the
effect produced when it went
"dry". It has produced to my
own knowledge, Commercial Prosperity
Social Improvement - also Moral
"Enrichment" ^{uplift}
J. H. Marshall

My R. As a fixture of
my life and of my lines of
business I was brought into
contact with the liquor traffic
& I am glad to see the traffic
eliminated although I suffer
the loss of the same business

Signature
J. D. CLARK BILLIARD CO

My Reasons:

Prohibition of the sale of liquor in Manitoba
has been one of the most beneficial enactments in
history of Province. Instead of enormous sums of money
going into hands of hotelmen, and breweries and
distilleries, it is spread out into the homes of wage-
earners, raising the standard of living most noticeably.
It has improved the residents of the province morally,
physically and materially. Prohibition has come to
stay.

Signature: G. H. Smith
Printer & Publisher

Killed or missing, 6; repeaters, triplicates, and quadruples, 86; absentees, 26; not B.C. men, 464; non-existent, 332. Total possibly valid, 118. These ballots when counted revealed:—

For Prohibition	25
Against Prohibition	1007

In opening Lonergan's ballots the first hundred revealed 62 spoilt by crossing out a word instead of putting in a cross, which showed clearly that one hand had marked the whole 62 ballots. Lonergan could never be found to give evidence, either at the count or before the Commission, but in an affidavit produced by Anderson, he stated that he had taken votes at several hospitals. Inquiries, however, showed that one of the hospitals he had mentioned had been closed months previous to the date on which he stated he took votes.

MY OWN INVESTIGATIONS.

If my purpose in writing this account of the Soldiers' Vote Scandal had been to entertain my readers or to parade my own part in exposing the frauds, I would have recounted my personal activities during the months of January, February and March, 1917. During that time, by dint of hard work and in spite of many obstacles, I was able to produce documentary and affidavit evidence which proved most of the irregularities later on exposed before the Commission. That three months will stand out pre-eminently in my memory. They contained all the "thrills" of a detective story, as well as the inspiration of saving Prohibition from an

THOMAS FITCH, Vancouver. Caretaker:—

"My reasons are that for 18 years a bar occupied part of the building, which deprived my family of many hours' rest, and having two boys at the Front, feel assured it is a much safer city to return to. Could give many other reasons."



Bayley Protecting the Ballot Box at the Front.

outrageous fate. My purpose, however, is to establish beyond any doubt the "facts" of the case. I have, therefore, used the Commissioners' findings, which, while lacking in colour, have all the prestige of a properly-constituted court and are not subject to any suspicion of partisan bias. I am content to allow my own part to be dismissed by reproducing the official resolution tendered me by the Prohibition Association of British Columbia:—

"We gratefully acknowledge the lasting debt of this Association to Mr. Bayley for his splendid and efficient services rendered to the cause of Prohibition, in discovering and exposing so many of the gross frauds and irregularities practised by the agents of the British Columbia Merchants' Protective Association in Europe, by means of which it is now fully established more than 5000 fraudulent ballots were recorded under the pretence of being soldiers' votes. Mr. Bayley has been instrumental in removing from the British Columbia soldiers overseas the stigma cast upon them by the liquor traffic.

"We rejoice in the safe return of Mr. Bayley and in the entire success of his great mission, which now results in obtaining Prohibition for British Columbia."

E. S. ROBSON, Vancouver, Weigher and Tester, Customs Department:—

"My reasons are the marked lessening of drunkenness on the streets, the turning of the earnings of the working-classes into legitimate channels, and the lessening of temptation to the habitual drinkers, many of whom are now able to provide for their families and live useful lives."

The part played by my life partner, who shouldered alone the burden of home duties in Canada while I was "at the front," was suitably acknowledged, as recorded in the following clipping from the "Vancouver World" of August, 1917:—

GIVEN WRIST WATCH.

Prohibitionist Presentation to Mrs. W. D. Bayley.

A happy little function was enjoyed on Saturday, when a number of Prohibition workers gathered informally at supper and made a presentation of a gold wrist watch to Mrs. Bayley, wife of Mr. W. D. Bayley, Prohibition scrutineer in Europe. The presentation ceremony was of a congratulatory character to Mr. Bayley, whose invaluable, untiring and self-sacrificing activities on behalf of the British Columbia Prohibition movement were largely re-



sponsible for the sensational disclosures of irregularities in taking the soldiers' overseas vote, confirmed by the report of the Government Commission.

I wish to make it abundantly clear that, other than a mere handful of men, this story casts no reflection whatever on the integrity or honor of the British Columbia troops. The manner in which they voluntarily gave evidence before the Commission showed that they had been deceived, while the num-

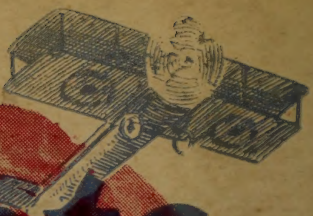
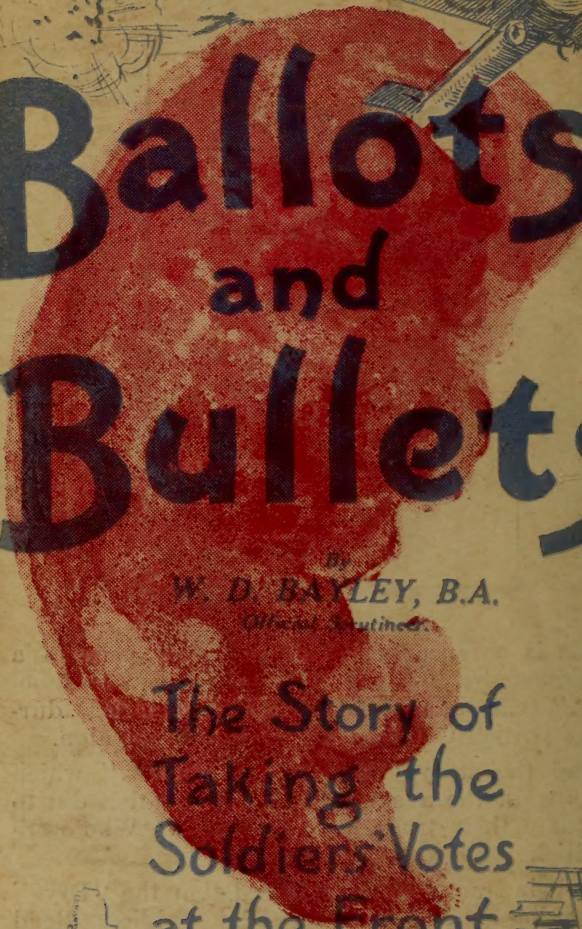
ber of "dead," "absentee," and "non-existent" votes proves that the atrocities were perpetrated by a few of the liquor agents and not by the men whose names they fraudulently used.

SCATHING DENUNCIATION

This story of the great Soldiers' Vote Scandal can be closed in no better way than by quoting a sentence from Commissioner Whiteside. He gave his report in a quiet, even tone, but on one occasion his voice rang out in these words: "I HAVE NO LANGUAGE—NO PARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE—TO DESCRIBE A MAN LOW ENOUGH TO DEFILE THE MEMORY OF OUR DEAD HEROES BY ATTACHING THEIR NAMES TO THESE BALLOT PAPERS."

Every lover of true democracy will realise that the liquor traffic, which feeds on the miseries and frailties of humanity, does not hesitate to violate the sanctities of the ballot-box to secure its own ends. It is the most insidious and pernicious influence in political circles, and for a government itself to go into the traffic would only mean that influences which now act indirectly from the outside would become vital elements inside the government itself.





“Ballots and Bullets”

By
W. D. BAYLEY, B.A.
Official Scrutineer.

The Story of
Taking the
Soldiers' Votes
at the Front.

